

## THE REBELLION.

## Important from the Upper Potomac.

## Rumored Engagement Near Edwards' Ferry.

## Reported Defeat of Gen. Tyler's Forces by the Rebels in Western Virginia.

## Important News from Fortress Monroe.

## Departure of a Formidable Naval Expedition Under Gen. Butler and Com. Stringham.

## The Mutinous Soldiers En Route for Tortugas.

## A Flag of Truce Detained by General Wool.

## Instructions to Officials Respecting the Prevention of Intercourse with Rebel States.

## DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

## OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

## ADVANCE OF THE REBELS—SKIRMISH WITH THE PICKETS OF THE NEW YORK THIRTY-EIGHTH.

The report that the enemy had approached the immediate proximity of our lines on the south side of the Potomac is verified. It is not believed generally, however, that the rebel army is prepared for an immediate attack. The battery of nine heavy guns, mentioned in the despatch to the Herald last night, is at Hancock's Mills, on the Leesburg turnpike, about three and a half miles from Bayly's cross roads.

Yesterday a picket guard of fifty of the Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers, under Captain Bennett, were sent out from their camp near the Fairfax Turnpike Seminary, to Bailey's Cross Roads, about five miles distant. Captain Bennett placed his main picket at the Cross Roads, and stationed detachments at important points in advance. One of these detachments, numbering ten men, occupied a position on the Leesburg turnpike, one and a half mile from the Cross Roads, on a prominent hill commanding a view of the surrounding country. This detachment remained in undisturbed possession of the position until ten o'clock this morning, when it was attacked by a force of seven hundred of the enemy, composed of cavalry and infantry, with one piece of artillery. The attack was made so suddenly that five of the party were made prisoners. The other five managed to reach the main picket at the cross roads in safety.

The assaulting party crept upon the guard, under cover of thick woods on one side and a cornfield on the other, by which they were completely concealed until the moment they precipitated themselves upon the picket.

As soon as intelligence of the attack reached Captain Bennett, he started with the main guard to the relief of his men, but was very soon overtaken by Captain Allison, of the same regiment, the brigade officer of the day, who was on his way with another company of the Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers to relieve Captain Bennett's guard. Upon consultation as to the expediency of attempting to dislodge the enemy from the hill, it was concluded to be unadvisable, on account of the great disparity in number. The Union force, being not more than one-seventh that of the enemy, was withdrawn, and the rebels left in possession of the hill.

The men of the Thirty-eighth New York regiment, made prisoners in this affair, are Augustus Gantz of Company C; Samuel Van Duzen of Company I; and Sergeant C. W. Fairfield, Lorenzo Crook and John Tyler of Company D.

**CAPTAIN FISH CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.**

The officer of the Thirty-first New York regiment who was captured by the enemy on Sunday last, near Bailey's Cross Roads, was a Lieutenant, as reported, but Captain Fish. The company to which he was attached were on picket duty in that vicinity, and while he and his two lieutenants and eight men were searching for some of the men who had straggled off, they strayed about an eighth of a mile beyond the line of picket, when they were fired upon by a large body of rebels. Several of the men were wounded, among whom was Captain Fish, who was shot in the breast. At this juncture his horse started, falling upon him, and before he could extricate himself, the enemy were upon him and made him a prisoner. Capt. F. was from New Orleans. The others of his party escaped.

## CUTTING OFF COMMUNICATION WITH THE REBEL STATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular of instructions to collectors and other officers of the customs, calling their attention to the act of Congress further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes, approved the 12th of July last, and to the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 16th of August, made in pursuance thereof, both of which are annexed. In view of this act and the proclamation, the Secretary directs and instructs the officers of the customs to use all vigilance in preventing commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of the States in insurrection, excepting in the special cases in which it may be allowed by license and permit as therein set forth.

The instructions of the 24th of May and the 12th of July last, heretofore in force, will be regarded as superseded by the more comprehensive provisions of the act and proclamation. The collectors and other officers of the customs will report all seizures made under the proclamation to the proper District Attorney for such proceedings as the law and facts may justify in each case, and as frequently afterwards as may be convenient, report their views in relation to the commercial intercourse contemplated and the permits proper to be granted or withheld. In the forms accompanying the weekly returns, required by circulars of the 5th of August last, to be made to the Treasury Department, collectors and other officers of the customs will be careful to state what permits are asked for the shipment of goods, by whom asked and the grounds on which the applications are based.

The Secretary especially directs the attention of collectors and other officers to the fifth and subsequent sections of the act commonly known as the Force bill.

## THE CASE OF COMMANDER PORTER.

The Navy Department is satisfied with the abundant proofs which Commander Porter has presented in refutation of the charge against his loyalty, his own affidavit showing the alleged secession letter to his son to be a forgery.

## PATRIOTISM OF COMMANDER MONTGOMERY.

Flag Officer Montgomery, commanding the Pacific Squadron, in writing to the Secretary of the Navy relative to the expiration of the two years' service of officers and men says:—For my own part I neither expect nor

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 26, 1861.

The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from Washington, with one hundred and fifty nine mince, who are sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Fort Mifflin. They have been sent temporarily to the Rip Rap.

A flag of truce arrived from Norfolk this morning, with three ladies and a number of prisoners, captured by rebel privateers. As the object of sending the flag of truce at this time was deemed rather inquisitive, General Wool decided to detain the flag until late to-morrow. It is high time that an end should be put to this constant intrusion of the enemy to obtain information. Whenever they think any important movement is on foot they are sure to be on hand with a flag of truce.

Capt. Davis, Provost Marshal, yesterday arrested the crew of the schooner Chaucer, from New York. Gen. Wool sent them to the Rip Rap.

Seven spies have been arrested and placed in confinement.

## DEPARTURE OF A FORMIDABLE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1861.

The following is gleaned from our Fortress Monroe correspondent and the Baltimore evening papers:

FORTRESS MONROE, August 26, 1861.

The much talked of expedition from Old Point has sailed under the command of General Butler. It consisted of the frigates Minnesota and Wabash, the sloops-of-war Pawnee, gunboats Monticello and Harriet Lane, the steamers Admire and George Peabody, the propellers Pung and Adriatic, and a large number of schooners, barges, &c.

The Quaker City will follow in a few hours. The vessels carried over 100 guns, and about 4,000 men.

Several powerful gunboats remain at Old Point and Newport News.

A brilliant achievement is expected from General Butler and Commodore Stringham.

Colonel Mack Weber's and Hawkins' Zouaves take part in the expedition.

## OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., August 25, 1861.

Active Preparations for Defence Action and a Forward Movement—Movement of General Wool—Inspection of the Troops—Important Proclamations and Order of General Wool, &c.

After months of anxious waiting there now seems to be a fair prospect of accomplishing something in the Department of Eastern Virginia. We have as yet done little in Eastern Virginia, save the seizure, occupation and holding of Newport News, on the James river, and the credit of that is due to General Butler. Besides holding a position which blocks the mouth of the James river, cutting off communication between Norfolk and the interior waters of the State, we have taken one step, even if very short, towards Richmond. We have also placed ourselves in an impregnable position at Fortress Monroe, which is the key to the navigable waters of the Old Dominion; and beyond all this we have made little headway.

It now looks as though the other States embraced in the Department of Eastern Virginia, &c., might be the scene of conflict, and claim its share of the public's attention. The scenery is likely to be shifted to that proper for the enacting of a stirring tragedy, as we have enough of forces. We hope to have no more Big Bethe in the department, but hereafter look for actions that will equal Rich Mountain or Cheat river, in Western Virginia, where the enemy felt the power of legal arms. For reasons that will be apparent, I cannot state where the impending blow upon the rebels will be struck, but I will venture to predict that, wherever it falls, it will cover our arms with the laurels of success. I shall accompany the expedition, and will send the earliest intelligence of its operations. Probably the expedition will leave to-morrow.

General Wool, with his staff, visited Newport News to-day, and reviewed the brigade there encamped, but was unable, from want of time, to inspect them. He prefers to have the men remain under the weight of their knapsacks and arms as short a time as possible. He prefers frequent reviews and inspections to those of rare occurrence, where a dozen men fall from camp de sold, because he can better observe the different stages of their improvement, and more clearly understand in what they lack. By this means, instead of disgusting and wearing out men, he leads them up by easy stages, and finally makes them soldiers in every sense of the term. The review passed off in the finest style. Every regiment turned out in strength—so much so, indeed, that it elicited the remarks of all who had been accustomed to witness the brigade under less auspicious circumstances. I was happy to observe in the ranks of the Second New York, a regiment of volunteers, who had been recruited from the ranks of the regulars, and who were now being drilled by the regulars. General Wool, by his kind and paternalistic way, was the cause of their returning again to their duty; and to-day's review to them made a finer appearance than the Second New York.

General Wool arrived, with his staff, at Newport News at about half past nine o'clock, and in a short time thereafter the entire force were under arms, and in line on the parade ground, where they were reviewed by General Phillips, he mounted his charger, and, accompanied by his staff, proceeded to the place of review. The brigade was drawn up in line, and after it had saluted the General commanding, and had closed ranks, he rode in front and in rear of the line, inspecting them minutely as he could in the circumstances. After this he dismounted, and he reviewed the brigade on foot. He then ordered the brigade to dismount, and he reviewed the brigade on foot. He then ordered the brigade to dismount, and he reviewed the brigade on foot.

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headquarters. Persons arriving at the pickets and wishing to come inside, will be detained until their business can be made known to these headquarters, and proper permission given. This order does not apply to persons bringing provisions, who are already provided with properly signed passes.

4. No citizen will be allowed to pass beyond Mill Creek Bridge, or to any of the camps, without a pass from headquarters, or from the Provost Marshal of Fort Monroe.

5. The Provost Marshal, commanding officers and officers in charge of guards and pickets are directed, as far as possible, to prevent any violation of this order, and in any case of its violation by officers, soldiers or citizens, to arrest the offender and immediately report the circumstances of the case to these headquarters.

6. Command of the Major General Wool.

C. C. CURRIER, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

## THE POPULAR LOAN.

Enthusiastic and Patriotic Response of the

People to the Request for More Money.

Merchants, Millionaires, Seamstresses, Servants, Laborers and All Classes Subscribing.

Hoards, Savings, Earnings and Surplus Capital Invested.

Scenes at the Sub-Treasurer's Office, &c., &c., &c.

It will be remembered that the government loan of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars was taken by the consolidated banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, on the following terms:—Fifty millions were taken on the 15th of August, with the privilege of taking fifty millions more on the 15th of October and the remaining fifty millions on the 15th of December next. Of the amount of the stock of this new loan subscribed by the banks, ten per cent was to be paid down immediately and the remainder as it was required by the government. The astonishing promptitude with which this engagement was carried out may be judged from the fact that at noon on Monday last Mr. Ciso notified the banks of this city that the ten per cent instalment—amounting to three and a half million dollars—upon their subscription was required, and before two o'clock yesterday, he was able to telegraph to Secretary Chase that the whole amount asked for had been paid into the Sub-Treasury. This is doing business with something more than mere promptitude. The dollars move towards Washington as rapidly as patriotically as the soldiers.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

In order to relieve the banks and to make this, what it essentially is, a popular loan, the government instructed the Sub-Treasurer to receive individual subscriptions for this loan, to be placed to the credit of the banks. That is to say, the banks, guaranteed to take the stock, under any circumstances, but all of it brought up by the general public before the time for the banks' payment expires, goes to their credit, so that they only have to pay the amount representing the difference between fifty millions and the total of individual subscriptions. The notes are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000; bear interest at seven and three-tenths per cent, payable semi-annually, and are redeemable at the expiration of three years from the date of issue—August 19, 1861. Before, or at maturity, they may be exchanged, if for over \$500, for United States six per cent bonds, having twenty years to run. The notes will not be issued until the 10th of September prox., but in the meantime subscriptions are received by Mr. Ciso, the Sub-Treasurer, in this manner:—You pay in gold the amount of your subscription, and Mr. Ciso fills up for you two certificates of the following form:—

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.

New York, August —, 1861.

I certify that A. B. has

deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States,

the sum of \$ ————, on account of three years' Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3/4 per cent per annum, for which I have assigned duplicate receipts. Notes to be dated August 19, 1861.

JOHN S. CISO, Assistant Treasurer.

The original of this certificate he sends to the Treasury Department at Washington, and from it the Treasury note, in favor and to the order of the person named in the certificate of deposit is made out. The duplicate the depositor keeps, and he has no occasion to produce it unless he shall lose or not receive the Treasury notes. These notes will be forwarded to depositors or subscribers by mail as soon as issued, and to prevent any mistake, the following form is filled up by the depositor and sent to Washington, with the original certificate:—

To the Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, United States, Washington, D. C.

Enclosed I enclose certificate of deposit for \$ ————. Please send me ———— Treasury notes as under, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum, and payable to the order of A. B.

Very respectfully,

A. B.

P. S.—I desire that the notes be sent to the following address:—

Notes of \$ ———— each, ———— city.

Notes of \$ ———— each, ———— State.

Notes of \$ ———— each, ———— State.

Notes of \$ ———— each, ———— State.

Notes of \$ ———— each, ———— State.

The notes will be issued on the tenth of September, and attached to them will be the interest coupons, which may be presented for payment with or without the notes. These details may seem trivial and uninteresting to those accustomed to stock transactions, but they are necessary that the people at large may know just what to do, what to receive and how to go to work to subscribe for this great popular loan. We have only to add that deposits may be made with Mr. Ciso, either in person or by drafts payable to his order, and that as soon as the banks receive their quantum of the notes, much of this circumlocutory process will be done away with, and the notes will be given over bank counters, upon the payment of specie, precisely as bank bills are. With the amount of the note the depositor now pays interest from August 19, this being paid over to the banks, and afterwards refunded to depositors by the government at the first semi-annual interest payment—thus making the transaction a square, clean one all around, and keeping the banks in the places as intermediaries between the government and the people.

THE POPULAR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

For the past five or six days Mr. Ciso has been receiving individual subscriptions for the popular loan. The Sub-Treasury Department, over which he presides, is located at the corner of Nassau and Wall streets. Within the cool, deep shades of the granite building reigns that perfect order and quiet always associated with great financial transactions. If your business is with Mr. Ciso, you turn to your left, upon entering from Wall street, and find yourself in a handsomely furnished private office. Behind a large table sits Mr. Ciso, a pleasant, amiable gentleman, under whose excellent supervision the department has been carried on for fifteen years, without a single blunder or mistake, although there are many branches of art under his charge, in which correctness and infallibility is rather a matter of instinct than of education. In spite of his multifarious and onerous duties, you will find this gentleman ready to give you any information you may desire in relation to the popular loan.

There is no need to ask him the particulars which we have noted above, concerning the notes or the manner of subscribing for them. He has anticipated any such queries, and has prepared a set of instructions, brief and explicit, which you may read for yourself, and which we have condensed for the public. Pass, then, to the matter which comes more immediately under his direct supervision—the subscriptions by letter. He tells you that the subscriptions have been very active, and are still upon the increase. The amounts range from fifty to fifty thousand dollars, those being the extreme sums yet deposited. Many of the subscribers seem to be actuated by patriotic motives

alone, and write:—"I wish to subscribe so many dollars to support our government," or "to support the best government on earth." A correspondent at Scranton, Pa.—evidently a mechanic—sends on a thousand dollars, and begs Mr. Ciso to send an agent there, "as there are tons of gold rusting which the government needs and can have." There is not much chance for fine writing or patriotic expression in these business letters, to be sure, but yet in many cases the patriotism shines out from them as plainly as ever it did in Webster's speeches or Scott's army orders. Look at this letter, pray.

"I am the chieftain of a rich man, or of a poor one? Cannot you see the mark of hard toil in every heavy stroke of the pen? Cannot you see the mark of hard earnings in that word 'fifty,' afterwards changed into a 'sixty'? Is there not a romance under all this which you would like to know, and was it not patriotism which induced this poor laborer to scrape together ten more dollars for his country—reserving nothing, risking all his savings. There's a rich man's letter for you—a full, round, easy hand, a pompous 'five thousand dollars,' a great broad seal. Evidently that was written by a man well to do, comfortable and on the lookout for a safe investment, and it doesn't touch your sympathy so nearly, but does it not show a confidence in the stability of the government, in the future of these United States, which no Times, no threats of English capitalists can shake or destroy? Next comes a letter in a lady's hand—delicate, well written, concise. She cannot subscribe much, but she sends her little 'to sustain the government,' and she may rest assured that it will. Here's a real family letter—Five hundred dollars for Mr. John Smith; one hundred for Mrs. John Smith, and fifty dollars each for all the little Smiths, from young John to Sarah. That is from the country—yes, look at the postmark. A comfortable farmer, decidedly—brave, honest, open-hearted and open-handed. Young John, no doubt, has gone off to the wars; for if we mistake not, this is a tear-blot opposite his name, dropped from kind, gentle, motherly eyes which looked over old John's shoulder as he copied the long list of names from the family Bible. Little Sarah must be very young indeed, for, she has blotted her own name with her small, pretty dimpled hand in her eagerness to see it and to trace it with her fingers, and in her simple astonishment that it doesn't look at all like herself. What a curious, crabbled hand the next letter is written in! This is from a widow, and she subscribes largely. How firm and independent the words stand along the page, and how plainly they speak the will of the woman to aid the government with her strong hands, as well as with her means, if she were only a man. Here are a parcel of letters from clergymen, salesmen, servants, clerks, farmers, capitalists—each individual and peculiar, but all telling the same story. Then comes a clumsy sort of document, ill-piled, and making a frightful mess of what it wishes to say, as though the writer were not exactly clear in his mind in regard to his intentions. An Irishman, we will warrant. Yes, 'Patrick,' and a name beginning with O. He would be in the Sixty-ninth if he were young enough, but he spares \$100 for his adopted country, in his old age, and promises another hundred 'if it be required.' The dear old fellow clearly thinks he is giving his money away, but how willingly he does it! Russell's letter on Meagher has warmed him up, and what is money to the honor of Old Ireland? Next is a merchant's letter, business like and explicit. He knows that he is making a good investment; that seven and three-tenths per cent interest pays, that his money is safe, with the government than in his drawer, and he subscribes largely. Then there is a letter from a savings bank, taking thousands of dollars of stock. The institution makes the investment, certainly; but it represents hundreds and hundreds of poor folk, of whose confidences in the preservation of the Union this subscription is an exponent. No government supported thus can fail. Each one of these letters is more than a set-off to any that a rascally correspondent may write 'generally discouraging to the North.'

THE POPULAR SUBSCRIBERS.

But the room is filling up with depositors, and we must turn away from these documents to allow Mr. Ciso to attend to these visitors, and to study the characters and positions of the depositors for ourselves. Now it is not necessary for the depositors to see Mr. Ciso at all, for they pay down their money at the Cashier's desk in the outer room, and the certificates are signed by Mr. Ciso and taken out to them by a clerk. But the great majority of them come into the private office, nevertheless. Some from that idiosyncrasy which leads many people to believe that things cannot go rightly unless they see everything which is done, and which makes folks inspect their luggage at every station when travelling. Others, with pleasant old Captain Cuttle's notion, that they had better be on hand in case they are wanted, and that their presence will make things easier. Others, with the consciousness that they are doing a good action, and a laudable desire to show themselves to Mr. Ciso as really the identical persons who were subscribing amounts which seem to them almost fabulous. Others, for curiosity's sake, or actuated by that uncomfortable feeling of nervousness and discomfort which always seizes the uninitiated when engaged in pecuniary transactions. Others, because they are friends of Mr. Ciso and like to shake hands with him and say good cheer. Others, because they feel that by showing themselves personally to the Sub-Treasurer they are, in some sort, giving aid and comfort to the government of which he appears to them the representative. Whether for these, or other reasons, they almost all come, and sitting quietly in a corner we have a chance to photograph some of them.

There were about one hundred visitors to-day, and their subscriptions ranged from fifty dollars upward. That short, stout, broad faced gentleman, dressed richly in black and with gold headed cane, gold spectacles, and a general banking air about him, comes bustling into the room from his easy carriage down stairs, and is evidently a millionaire. He says "twenty thousand," quite coolly, and rolls off to the cashier's desk hurriedly, but with the dignity of well lined pockets. Next comes an old woman, poorly dressed, bent down by age, and looking like the keeper of an apple stand or a corner grocery of peanuts and dirty candies. What can she want there? Down go those withered hands into her bosom; tremblingly they emerge again, grasping an old stocking, from which she pours upon the table a thousand dollars. She has not yet spoken a word, and while you look at her, wondering where she can have procured that amount of gold, the clerk has counted up her savings, and she makes room for a dapper